

ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

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Office: first door east telegraph office,
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Is prepared to insert all kinds of Artificial Teeth. Also to treat and fill teeth in the best possible manner.
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Prosecute claims of all nature against the General Government. Business in our hands receives prompt attention and returns are made at earliest possible moment. Claims for Stock stolen or killed by Indians and Mexicans are made a specialty. Our facilities for a successful prosecution of all classes of claims, are unsurpassed, and we respectfully solicit the patronage of all.

REFERENCES:—Hon. T. O. Osborne, Governor of Kansas; Hon. J. M. Harvey, U. S. Senator of Kansas; Hon. S. C. Pomeroy of Kansas, and many friends in the South West. April 17. 28-4w

Tucson Assay Office.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an

Assay Office in Tucson, and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:

Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50.
Single Assays for Copper, 5.00.
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, 8.50.
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer.
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 18-11

LETTER FROM COL. HODGE.

The Chiricahua Reservation.

APACHE PASS, May 10, 1875.

EDITOR CITIZEN:—In a previous communication I promised to write more particularly about this reservation and of the Indians thereon, their situation and character, etc. My attention has been called to the subject anew by the communication of my friend G. H. Howard, Esq., in THE CITIZEN of May 8. I wish to premise by saying that I have no prejudices for either side in the controversy respecting the Indian question, between THE ALTA and THE CITIZEN, and many other papers, and shall only write facts so far as I believe them, obtained from many well informed persons. To thoroughly understand the question, and the feelings of hate so long existing between the Chiricahua Indians and other bands in sympathy with them, and the Mexican authorities and people, it is necessary to go back to the causes that led to a forty years war between them. The following facts I have received from good authority and believe to be true:

Nearly fifty years since, when Arizona was an integral part of Sonora, the Apaches were a numerous and warlike people, roaming over a large extent of country and far down into Mexico. Most of the other tribes had been conquered by the Spanish and Mexican forces and their people reduced to penance or slavery, and compelled to do all manner of drudgery on the farm and in the mines for their masters, the military power and the clergy. The Apaches had never been conquered, but roamed at will over their ancient hunting grounds and through the lofty mountains and wide plains comprising their ancient homes. When the afterwards noted chief Cachoise was but a boy of eight or ten years, his father was the chief of his tribe, having five sons of whom Cachoise was the third son. At that time a difficulty existed between his tribe and the Mexican people and a meeting was arranged to settle all difficulties. It was held at or near the point where I am now writing. The Mexicans came with a large body of men, professing great friendship and a desire for peace. The Indians met them in confidence, agreed to live in peace, received presents, etc., and then by the foulest treachery and by preconcerted action, the Mexican forces fell upon the unarmed Indians and murdered a large number in cold blood, including Cachoise's father and his two older brothers. A few years afterwards in the same manner, with the same protestations of friendship, they enticed Cachoise's two remaining brothers and a large body of the tribe to a peace conference in Sonora, and in like manner treacherously murdered them. Many other instances of the same character have been repeated to me, and one instance was told by Major T., who witnessed the scene, but a few months in Janos, a town across the frontier, at which time the major appealed to the alcalde to stop the murder, but all in vain.

After the murder of Cachoise's two last brothers, at the age of eighteen, Cachoise became the chief of his tribe, and he then vowed eternal hostility to those who had treacherously murdered his father, all his brothers, and so many of his tribe. This is Indian nature, and I take it, it is the nature of most white men, for few in these latter days exemplify the doctrine of Christ to turn the other cheek when smitten on the one.

For over forty long years Cachoise was true to his vow of hate and hostility against the Mexicans attested by many a horrid butchery and wholesale plunder of the Mexican people wherever found. I neither excuse nor palliate the horrors perpetrated. When about two and a half years since, Cachoise was induced to make peace with General Howard, a peace which he and his whole band have most faithfully carried out, the effort was made to stop all raids and wars upon the people of Sonora, and Chihuahua. At first Cachoise would listen to no proposal of the kind, declaring the Mexicans false and treacherous, the murderers of his family and people, but he was finally induced to promise to let them alone himself, and to use all his power to keep his band from doing the Mexican people any harm, either in life or property. From the date of this peace to the time of his death, June 8, 1874, Cachoise never left the reservation and he at all times used all his power to restrain his young men and warriors from leaving it for any purpose whatever.

When the peace was made, Cachoise had seventy-three warriors and about 300 in all, including men women and children who came upon the reservation. A portion of the band never came in and yet roam through the mountains of Sonora, and Chihuahua, living as of old by murder, plunder and continued warfare upon the people of those two Mexican States. There is and can be no doubt that these Indians, the portion of the tribe who have never come upon the reservation to live, who have never drawn rations at the agency, who have never agreed to be at peace with

the Mexican people, are the ones who committed the depredations complained of by Mr. Howard, as well as the others complained of from time to time. Capt. Jeffords informs me that there are now on the reservation about one thousand of all sexes and ages, including the Chiricahua band, a portion of the southern Chiricahua's and others, and that he is sure that since the Howard treaty, not one of them has ever killed an American or a Mexican. He admits that some of the young men may have stolen horses from Sonora, wherewith to purchase a wife according to their custom, but of this he is not sure. That portion of the old Chiricahua band which roving and renegade Indians who commit the depredations, no doubt come upon this reservation when hard pushed, and this cannot be very easily remedied as the reservation is over fifty miles square, and adjoins the Sonora portion. Many portions of the reservation consist of lofty mountains and extensive canyons, affording a safe retreat, where it is next to impossible to follow them, and from whence they return to Sonora when pursuit ceases. These renegades no doubt sell and trade their stolen property to the Indians of this and other reservations and no power can stop it. Yet the agent here always makes his Indians give up all the horses and other property they purchase from the roving bands when claimed, either by Americans or Mexicans. Without knowing all these facts my friend Howard and others, I think hastily and unjustly give the Chiricahua reservation Indians credit for all the trouble in Sonora, of which they, I believe, are entirely guiltless. Again, bands of Indians from other reservations come with permits from different agents in companies of three to fifteen, and they go and come no one knows where. Many of them pass through the reservation into Sonora on raids, and returning cross this reservation, and the Indians of this agency get the credit of the raid when entirely innocent. Capt. Jeffords has tried long and faithfully to stop this, but he cannot do it so long as other agents give permits to the Indians under their charge to leave their several reservations. The practice of giving permits should be stopped entirely and completely. Capt. Jeffords informs me that he has never given but one such permit, and thinks he will never give another one, and his rule if adopted by all other agents would be productive of much good. Without desiring to eulogize or praise, I am free to say that after a thorough study of the subject, I believe that the agent here is doing, and has done all that man could do in his agency, and that the perfect security to life and property for the last two years attest to the success of his exertions, and to the faithfulness of the treaty obligations of his Indians. From him I learn that within the past three months his Indians have informed him when too late to take any action, of four different bands of Indians from other agencies that have passed through towards Sonora to steal horses, some one of which no doubt was the band spoken of by Mr. Howard, whose trail he saw, and yet those who do not know the facts will no doubt give the Indians on this reservation the full credit of the raid, though entirely innocent.

Knowing all the foregoing facts, gathered from many and different sources, I have felt it a duty to the public, to the Indians of this agency, and to the untiring and indefatigable agent himself to write this long article in the interest of truth and justice.

H. C. H.
P. S.—I add a postscript, not to palliate any wrong, even if the charges made against these Indians were true, which I do not believe, well knowing that two wrongs never make a right. It is well known that Sonora is now, and has long been a safe refuge for robbers, thieves, murderers and ruffians of every degree who may commit crimes here in Arizona, and that they are protected from harm, admitted to citizenship and treated with respect by the authorities and people. It is also well known that all along our frontier from the Gulf of California to the Rio Grande, horse and cattle stealing, and oft times murder, is the sole occupation of large numbers of the Mexican people, who cross upon our soil for that purpose, and that the property thus stolen is looked upon as legitimate plunder and bought and sold by all classes in the Mexican States even when they know how it was obtained.

Does it not come with a bad grace for them and those who sympathize with them, to make the complaints they do when they know that the beam and not the mote obscures their own mental vision. The right way is for the people and authorities on both sides to try and remedy all these evils by the punishment of the bad, both whites and Indians whenever caught.

H. C. HODGE.
"Do you lend money?" asked a farmer, as he accosted a broker yesterday. "Yes sir," was the reply. "How much interest?" "One per cent. a month." "Well, that's a darn high interest," "pears to me," continued the old man. "But I guess I'll take a dollar and a half for two weeks, as I've got to raise some boots for Hiram, and I am a little short."

THE ALTA SAYS:

An Arizona stage-driver recently made a snack out of five pounds of sliced ham, four large dishes of cold-slaw, five pounds of cake, three pounds of raisins, besides bread and other things to fill up with. He then stuffed the bosom of his shirt with two dozen large apples and five pounds of cake, and put three pounds of raisins in his pockets for fear he might get hungry before morning.

GOV. SAFFORD'S RECENT TRIP.

A Flying Trip Through the Territory by the Governor—What he saw on his Journey—A Visit to Some of the Principal Mines.

We are under obligations to Gov. Safford for the following items relative to the country over which he has recently traveled:

MARICOPA COUNTY.
has suffered during the past two years in consequence of a surplus of grain having been raised and consequent low price for the same. But the most prudent and industrious farmers have lived within their means, have improved and beautified their homes, accumulated hogs, chickens, and cattle, and are generally in an independent situation. Much of the farming land was not planted this season, and in consequence of the breaking of irrigating ditches, much of the crops were not irrigated at the proper time and will therefore be short, but the prospect for a better price will probably make up for the deficit. The irrigating ditches were taken out in Salt river valley by farmers of limited means, and the locations were situated where they could be constructed in the cheapest and speediest manner, as a consequence most of the ditches and ditches at the head are liable to wash away and leave the farmer without water when most needed. It is estimated that a ditch could be constructed where the head of it would run through solid rock for \$50,000, of sufficient capacity to carry all the water in Salt river. Hon. John Smith has made a careful estimate of the cost to farmers of irrigating from the present ditches, and he estimates that water from the larger ditch could be sold to them for less than half of the present cost, and at the same time make a profit to the owners of fifty per cent. per annum. It will no doubt prove a valuable investment, and for the interest of Salt river valley and the advancement of the Territory it is to be hoped that a company will at once be organized, and that every one who is able will give aid.

The town of Phoenix is improving. Goldwater & Co. have disposed of their mercantile business to Smith & Scoville. The new firm have a large and well selected stock of goods, they are liberal, go-ahead men, and will no doubt do well.

Immigrants are constantly coming into the valley and they generally seem to be the right kind of people. They say they have come for the purpose of securing cheap homes, and certainly they could nowhere be better accommodated.

The policy of early settling out vines is exemplified by Mr. Wilson, who put out a vineyard about three years ago, and this year he expects to raise 15,000 pounds of grapes.

YAVAPAI COUNTY.
On the southern edge of this county is located the Vulture mine. The old company with hundreds of thousands of tons of low-grade ore in sight, in consequence of mismanagement has suspended operations. The law of Congress requiring work to be done on mines by January 1, 1875, was not heeded, and Dr. Jones and others relocated it, and it is to be hoped that one of the most valuable mines on the coast will not much longer remain idle.

Smith's 10-stamp mill is kept constantly running on ore taken from an extension of the original mine, with profitable results. Bill Smith, who is a live Arizonan, says that since he has cast aside all new fangled machines and discarded all scientific advice, he has had no difficulty by hard knocks and plain common sense, in making it pay. A few miles above this mill Ramboz has the best fruit orchard in Arizona. The yield of peaches and apples this year will be light in consequence of late frosts, but grapes will be abundant, and the ground is now red with delicious strawberries.

Wickenburg, three miles above, in consequence of the stoppage of the Vulture mine, which was its chief resource, is rather dilapidated. It contains three stores, two saloons, and one of the best stations in the Territory, kept by Dr. J. H. Pierson, the stage agent. There are many promising looking mines about Wickenburg, and it is more than probable that before long Wickenburg will again assume its former prosperity.

Passing on towards Prescott, the road leads by the Weaver mines, where gold by thousands was taken out a few years ago, with crevelling knives. A goodly number of miners are still at work here making small wages, and there are many promising looking quartz lodes in the vicinity, which time and capital will doubtless develop.

Next comes Peebles valley, where the farmers never fail to raise good crops without irrigation. The grazing capacity is excellent, and the farmers seem thrifty and happy.

Kirkland valley comes next and might be said to be a part of the same, as the water passes through both and forms the head of the Santa Maria, which still lower down, is called Bill Williams' Fork. In this valley Judge Bidwell, formerly of Yuma county, and well known as one of Arizona's best legislators, has his family and flocks. Judge Kelsey and Bench have also a large herd of cattle, and it is no boast to say that their butter and cheese is equal to any made in the Duchesne county.

Skull Valley is next reached, and regardless of its name, it compares well with the valleys before mentioned. No fault of the valley because its name. Skull. A few years ago a large number of Indians undertook to block the highway at this point. A number of teams were stopped by them, which they thought make an easy capture of, but concealed within the wagons were a number of armed men, who opened such a galling fire that the Indians fled in dismay, leaving forty braves dead on the ground. Their bodies enriched the soil and the skulls have since been scattered all loose, gave the name to the valley.

Other valleys, Mint and American, Prescott is reached.
The tall waving pine trees, the bracing air and pure cold water, all combine to make Prescott one of the most desirable summer residences in the Territory. The business of the place seems to be of a healthy, solid foundation. Merchants disposing of large stocks of goods at profits and with small risks.

Considerable placer mining is being tried on with remunerative results, a number of quartz lodes are being worked with profit. Among the latter, Frederick has been the most successful. He commenced work with an arrastra about two years ago. He has paid all his expenses

from the profits of his labor, and built a 5-stamp mill, from which he is now each week stamping out from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

The owners of the Gen. Crook commenced with nothing but their hands a short time ago, and are now erecting a 5-stamp mill, and have a fair prospect of winning a golden future. But little is being done in the Bradshaw district. The great Tiger lode with 700 tons of rich ore lying on the dump, with timber and water in abundance at hand for use, is unworked for want of capital.

The population of the county is constantly increasing. Many families are coming, and many cattle, horses and sheep are being brought in. Of the latter it is estimated that 20,000 are now on the road from California.

Leaving Prescott for the Wailapai mines, the road passes through Williamson's valley, where the larger part of the hay used in Prescott is cut. The principal industry of the people in this valley is cutting hay and raising stock, though the land is of good quality for agriculture. The next valley passed is Walnut creek, where old Camp Huapal is located. A good many farmers are settled here, and seem to be doing well. From this point the road goes over a table land country, passing Auvi Rock, Fort Rock, the Willows, Beale Springs, and thence to Cerbat the county seat of

MOHAVE COUNTY.
Cerbat is located in a canyon running down from the Cerbat range, and contains about thirty buildings. There are a number of very promising mines near the town, but so many discoveries have been made in other portions of the country, that at present attention has been away from them, and but little work is being done toward their development.

Mineral Park is located six miles north of Cerbat, and is the center of a very rich mining section, but like Cerbat, is suffering in consequence of so many rich discoveries being made farther away. The Keystone company is building a 5-stamp mill at their mine just above the town. They report having sunk on the mine 180 feet, and are still at work, and the ore they are taking out is of excellent quality, but for some reason best known to themselves, no one except the workmen are admitted into the mine. It may be because other great mines have adopted at times a similar policy, and they desire to imitate their greatness, or it may be that the mine is very good, and they covet the few remaining shares yet left in the hands of the original owners. Or it may be that the mine is worthless and they desire to shift the shares into the possession of other hands for a consideration. Of course they have some reason for their action, and no one questions their right to do as they please, but any one who would purchase an interest that is either so choice or so poor that it is not thought politic to exhibit it, will deserve no sympathy if he does get swindled thereby. Five miles east of Mineral Park the Hackberry mine is located. It is remarkable for the regularity of the vein, and the rich quality of the ore. The owners have a body of ore now developed that good judges estimate to be worth \$300,000, that pays from \$200 to \$15,000 per ton.

At Freeze Wash, between Mineral Park and Greenwood City, the Governor met Sherum, chief of the Huapal Indians, who recently left the Colorado reservation without leave. Sherum said that he and his Indians wanted to live at peace with the whites. The Governor advised him to go and see Gen. Kautz and Dr. Tonner, and endeavor to amicably arrange matters. The chief said he could not leave his people, but desired the Governor to write for him to Gen. Kautz, which was done. Sherum said that they were sickly on the river, many of their people died, and they had lost most of their horses; that they did not get enough to eat, and that they preferred to live in their own country, and that by hunting and working for the whites, they could make an honest living, and that he would be responsible for the good conduct of his Indians, and he also said he believed that if they behaved themselves, the whites would soon have confidence in them, and the Indian and War Departments would soon forget that they had left the reserve. The people generally believe that they are in good faith, and will keep their promises.

Referring to the mines again, the Hope district is located about fifty miles south of the Cerbat range. A large number of rich lodes have been discovered in this district, and as far as developed, many give promise of becoming excellent mines. Thirty miles further south the celebrated McCracken mine is located. The original discovery is a monster lode of ore, cutting square through the center of the mountain. A shaft has been sunk on it near one hundred feet deep, and the ore as far as developed, is abundant and rich, and on either side of the lode the whole mountain is threaded with veins carrying the same character of metal. There are a very large number of locations made for miles along the lode which prospects well. A California company have bonded the original at \$100,000, and have made one payment on the purchase. There are a number of men at work on the mine, and about to commence the erection of smelting furnaces at Aubury City, on the Colorado river. If the mine proves to be it now, it will no doubt be one of the great mines of the Territory.

At the mouth of the Colorado river, the great Snake Valley is next reached, and regardless of its name, it compares well with the valleys before mentioned. No fault of the valley because its name. Skull. A few years ago a large number of Indians undertook to block the highway at this point. A number of teams were stopped by them, which they thought make an easy capture of, but concealed within the wagons were a number of armed men, who opened such a galling fire that the Indians fled in dismay, leaving forty braves dead on the ground. Their bodies enriched the soil and the skulls have since been scattered all loose, gave the name to the valley.

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